



Solid and Hazardous Waste Management




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Bureau of Land and Waste
Management

Division of Compliance and
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MAKING A HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

Hazardous Waste Identification

Generators are required to Accurately determine if the wastes they generate are hazardous.

- 1. Determine if waste is excluded.**
- 2. Determine if the waste is listed.**
- 3. If waste is not listed, test it or apply knowledge of the hazard characteristics.**
- 4. If it is hazardous, refer to parts 261, 264, 265, 266, & 268 for possible exclusions.**
- 5. Determine if waste is a special waste as designated by the State in Appendix XI of 261.**

Characteristic Wastes

- **Characteristic of ignitability**
- **Characteristic of corrosivity**
- **Characteristic of reactivity**
- **Characteristic of toxicity**





GENERATOR STATUS AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

South Carolina Recognizes Three Categories of Hazardous Waste Generators

- **Conditionally Exempt (CESQG)** – Generates less than 220 lbs of hazardous waste in a CALENDAR month
- **Small Quantity Generator (SQG)** – Generates between 220, & 2200 lbs/ CALENDAR month
- **Large Quantity Generator (LQG)** – Generates more than 2200 lbs/CALENDAR month
- **Accurately determining your generator status will assist you in complying with the proper regulatory requirements.**



Notification Requirements

- Everyone who handles hazardous Waste in SC is required to notify the Department of their hazardous waste activity (except Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators).
- Notification is made using SCDHEC form 2701. You can get a copy of this form from the web site: www.scdhec.gov/administration/library/D-2701.pdf
- Re-notify anytime anything changes.



Generator Fees

- **CESQG – No fee**
- **SQG - \$500.00 per year**
- **LQG (under 100 tons/year) - \$1000.00 per year**
- **LQG (100 tons/year and over) - \$1000.00 per year plus \$1.50/ton (paid quarterly) not to exceed \$15,000.00**
- **Companies paying \$10.00/ton incinerator fee are exempt.**
- **Fees are paid for State Fiscal Year based on generator status established by January 31st of each calendar year.**



Overview of Universal Waste Regulations

- **Streamlines hazardous waste management standards to ease regulatory burden for those who manage universal wastes**
- **Facilitate proper recycling**
- **Intended to keep universal wastes out of landfills**



What are Universal Wastes?

- **Batteries**
- **Pesticides**
- **Mercury Containing Equipment**
- **Lamps**

Batteries Defined

- **A universal waste battery is a device consisting of one or more electrically connected electrochemical cells designed to receive, store, and deliver electric current.**

What Can be Done With Batteries?

- Sort by type
- Mix battery types in one container
- Discharge current from batteries
- Regenerate used batteries
- Disassemble batteries or battery packs into individual cells
- Remove batteries from consumer products

Battery Labeling Requirements

- Batteries may be labeled either:
 - “Universal waste – Battery(ies)”
 - “Waste Battery(ies)”
 - “Used Battery(ies)”



Pesticides Defined

- A universal waste pesticide is a substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing , destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest or intended for uses as a plant regulator, defoliant, desiccant, and certain other animal drugs and feeds.

Types of Pesticides Covered

➤ **Pesticides that are:**

- **Stocks of a suspended and canceled pesticide that are part of a mandatory or voluntary recall under FIFRA. (e.g., Parathion)**
- **Stocks of a suspended or cancelled pesticide, or a pesticide that is not in compliance with FIFRA, that are part of a voluntary recall by the registrant. (e.g., Dursban for Lawn & Garden uses)**
- **Unused pesticide as part of a waste pesticide collection program**



What Can be Done with Universal Waste Pesticides?

- **Manage in such a way to prevent releases:**
 - **In containers, or**
 - **Tanks (must meet hazardous waste storage requirements), or**
 - **Transport vehicles (subject to Department of Transportation requirements)**



Universal Waste Pesticide Labeling Requirements

- **Universal waste pesticides must be labeled with either:**
 - **The original product label, or**
 - **“Universal Waste Pesticide(s)”, or**
 - **“Waste Pesticide(s)”.**



Mercury Containing Equipment Defined

- **Mercury containing equipment means a device or part of a device (including thermostats, but excluding batteries and lamps) that contains elemental mercury integral to its function.**



Universal Waste Lamps Defined

- The bulb or tube portion of an electric lighting device specifically designed to produce radiant energy in the ultra-violet, visible & infrared regions of the electromagnetic spectrum.

Types of Lamps Included

- **The South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations give the following examples:**
 - **Fluorescent**
 - **High Intensity Discharge**
 - **Neon**
 - **Mercury vapor**
 - **High pressure sodium**
 - **Metal halide**



What Must be Done With Universal Waste Lamps?

- **Manage them in such a way as to prevent breakage.**
- **Store them in containers that are structurally sound and adequate to prevent breakage.**
- **Store them in closed containers.**
- **Immediately cleanup any broken lamps**
 - **Broken lamps are subject to a hazardous waste determination.**



Universal Waste Lamp Labeling Requirements

- “Universal waste –Lamp(s)”
- “Waste Lamp(s)”
- “Used Lamps(s)”

Universal Waste and Generator Status

- **THERE IS NO CONNECTION BETWEEN THE STATUS AS A UNIVERSAL WASTE HANDLER AND THE TRADITIONAL STATUS AS A RCRA GENERATOR**
- **A company can be a large quantity handler of universal waste and a small quantity generator of hazardous waste (and vice versa)**
- **Universal waste handler status does not affect your generator fees – ONLY YOUR GENERATOR STATUS**



Non-Hazardous Solid Waste

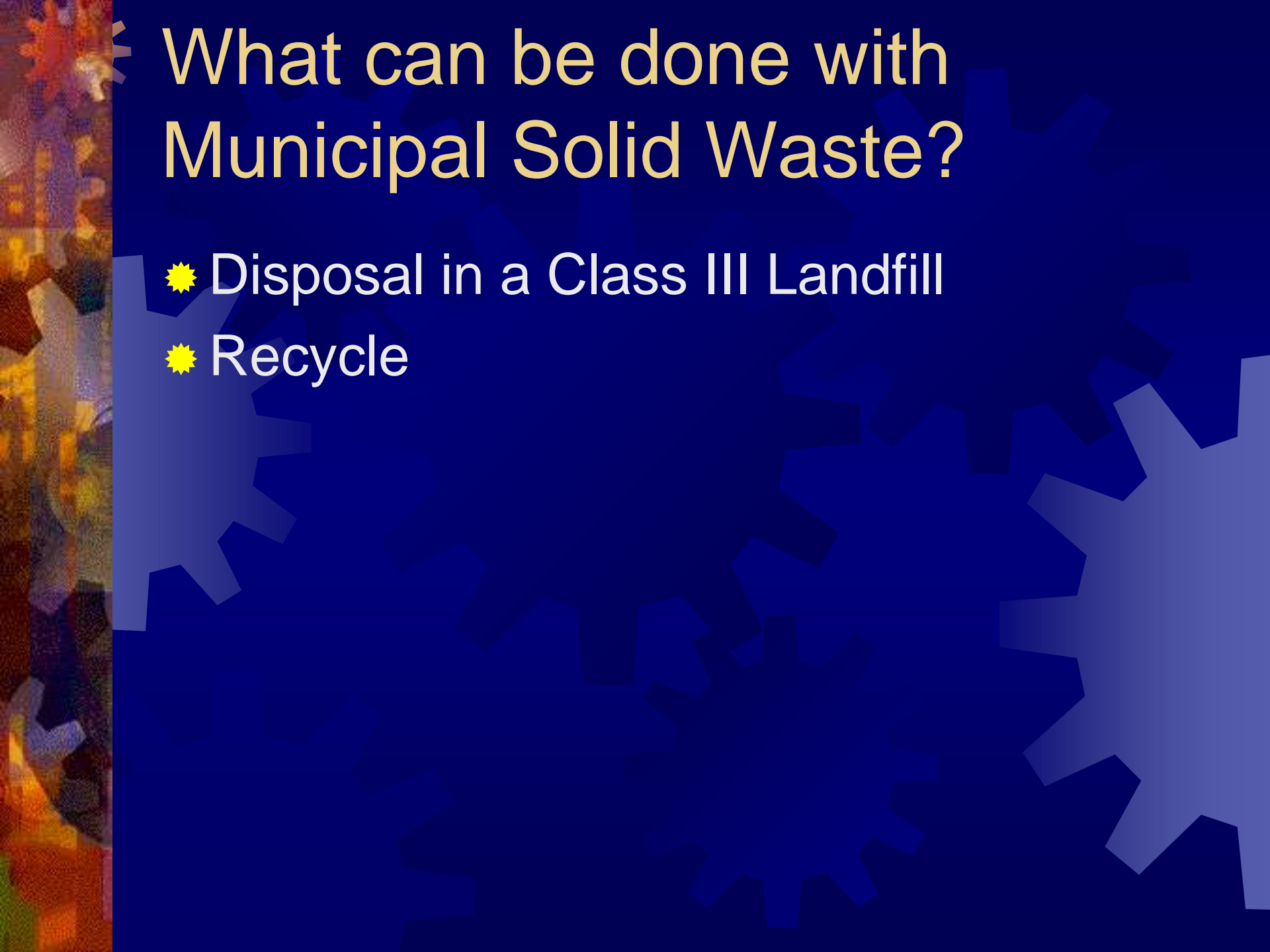
Examples of Non-Hazardous Solid Waste

- ✱ Municipal Solid Waste
- ✱ Industrial Solid Waste
- ✱ Construction/Demolition Debris
- ✱ Land Clearing Debris
- ✱ Waste Tires
- ✱ Used Oil



Examples of Municipal Solid Waste

- ☀ Food Waste
- ☀ Office Waste



What can be done with Municipal Solid Waste?

- ☀ Disposal in a Class III Landfill
- ☀ Recycle



Examples of Industrial Solid Waste

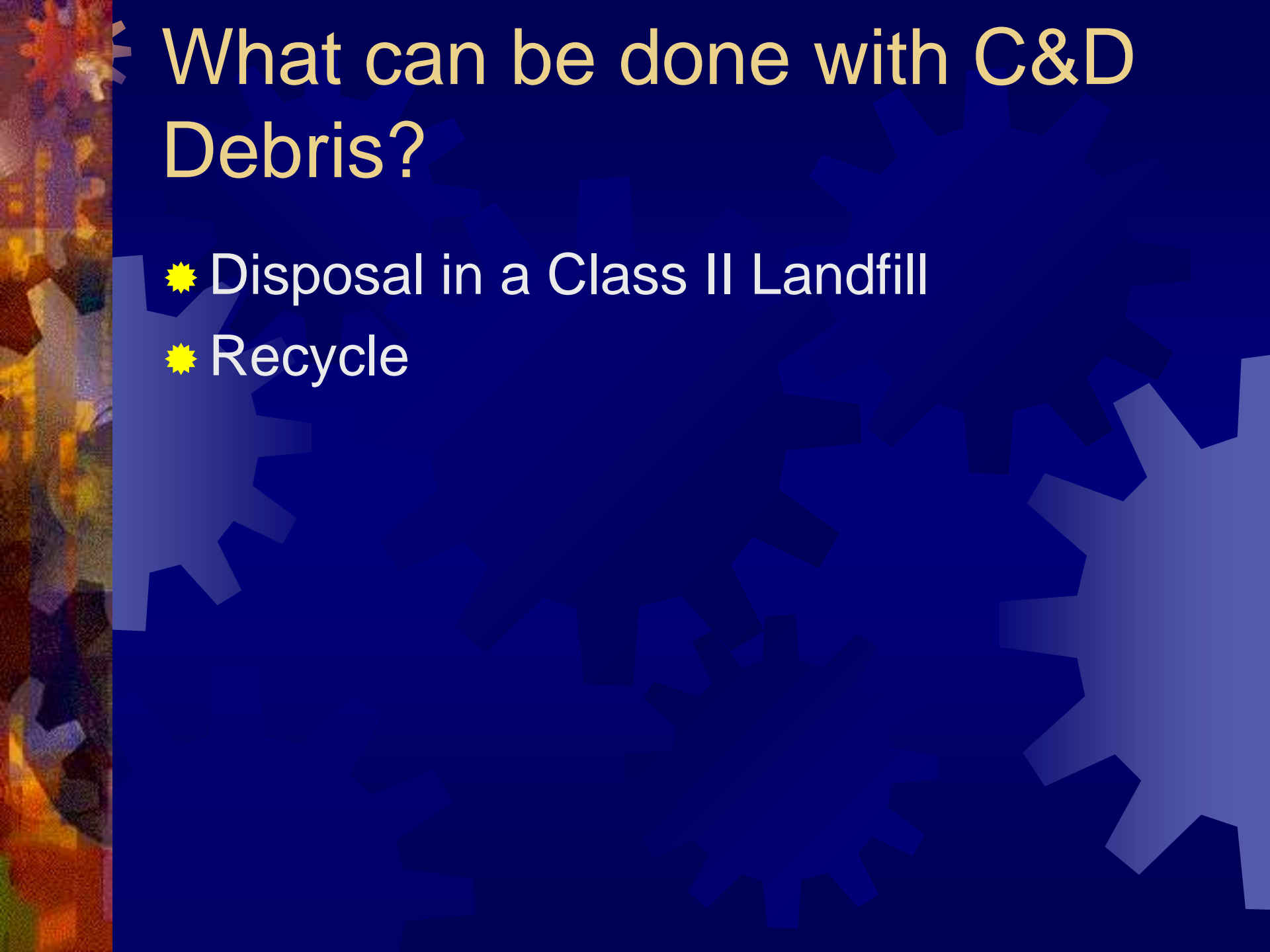
- ✱ Off Specification Products
- ✱ Process Waste/By-products
- ✱ Sludges

What can be done with Industrial Solid Waste?

- ✱ Characterize the Waste
- ✱ Disposal in a Class II or Class III Landfill according to characterization
- ✱ Recycle

Examples of Construction and Demolition Debris

- ✱ Lumber
- ✱ Sheetrock
- ✱ Bricks / Concrete
- ✱ Insulation Material
- ✱ Glass
- ✱ Roofing Material

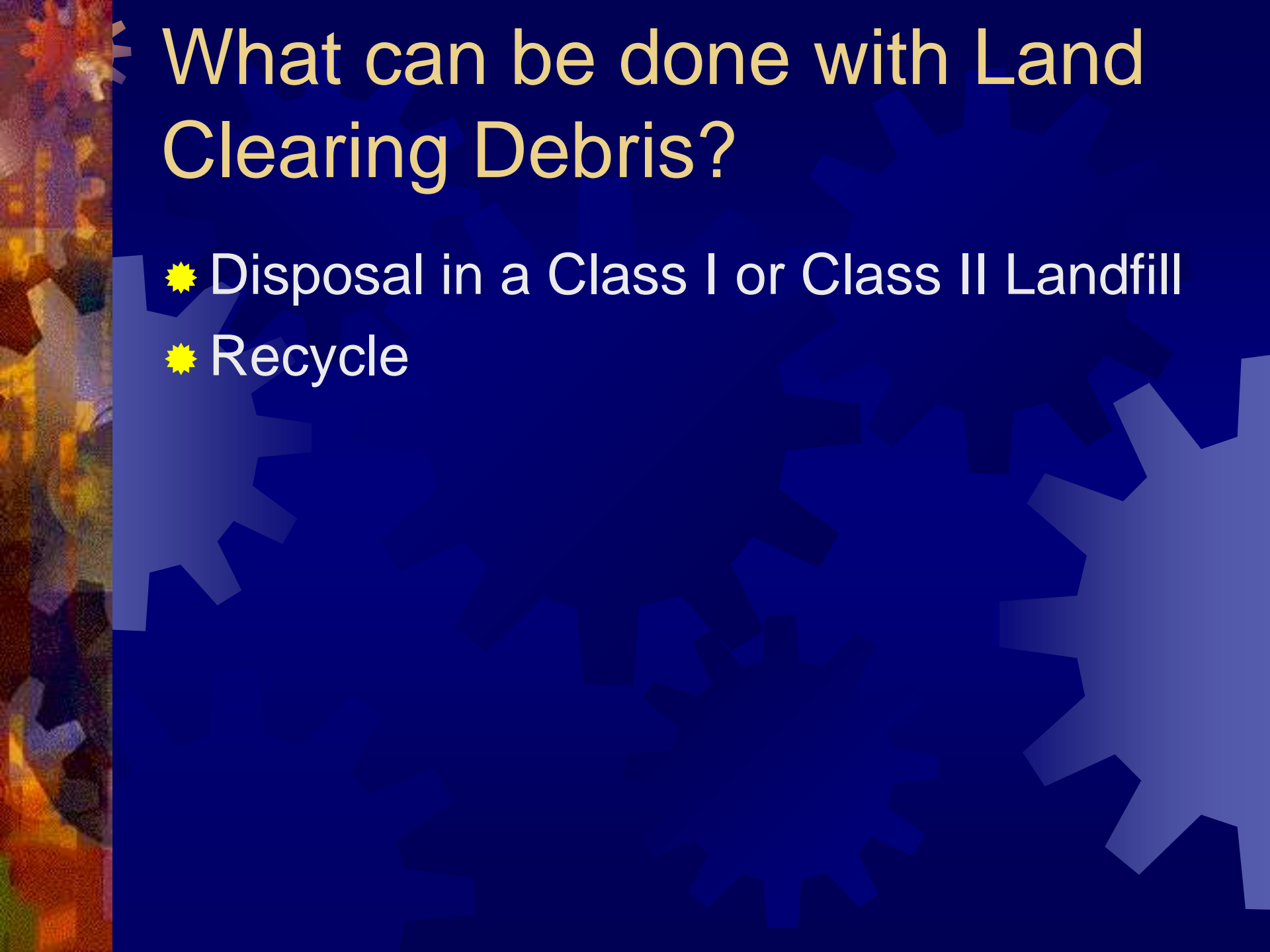


What can be done with C&D Debris?

- ☀ Disposal in a Class II Landfill
- ☀ Recycle

Examples of Land Clearing Debris

- ✱ Yard Trash
- ✱ Stumps
- ✱ Limbs
- ✱ Leaves



What can be done with Land Clearing Debris?

- ✱ Disposal in a Class I or Class II Landfill
- ✱ Recycle

What can be done with Used Oil and Tires?

- ☀ Recycle

- ☀ Must use a registered transporter

- ☀ Used Oil Transporter Registration Form's web address is:
www.scdhec.gov/administration/library/D-2716.pdf

- ☀ Waste Tire Hauler Form's web address is:
www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm/forms/wtire_regis.pdf

Questions?

- ✱ Contact the Division of Compliance and Enforcement
- ✱ Solid Waste Questions: Mr. Marty Lindler (803) 896-4205
- ✱ Hazardous Waste Questions: Mr. Clyde Buchanan (803) 896-4136
- ✱ www.scdhec.gov/environment/lwm